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NUMBER

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

We hear with extreme regret that the very delicate health of General Anderson still continues to go great an extent that he has been compelled to resign the very laborious Department of Cumberland. The confinement at Fort Sumpter, whereby he gained such undying renown, at the expense of his constitution, has been too much for him, and we must lose, as we learn from the Journal, his active control; yet we still have, beyond a doubt, the benefit of his advice and experience.

The people of Kentucky will long remember how the gallant Anderson, in their time of peril, came as a true son to their assistance, and notwithstanding his enfeebled condition, succeeded in placing Kentucky in a position of defense in so short a space of time. If we must lose him now, let us remember what he has done. He has done more than any hero of the war, and if the veteran needs a temporary repose to recruit, let us yield to the necessities of his health, in the hope that breathing his native air and in repose, he will soon so far recover as to again give us his invaluable assistance.

A St. Louis paper well remarks that there have been several skirmishes in Kentucky, in which the Union men have always triumphed. This is quite true. Wherever the traitors have been met they have been defeated. Zollicoffer came boasting and swearing into Kentucky that he would drive out the Union men. He did make a raid, stole provisions and carried on high, until he found a regiment from Camp Dick Robinson coming after him, when he and his band fled ignominiously. A camp of rebels was formed near Bath county, and a small force of Home Guards routed them. There are ten or twelve such instances, which have occurred in the mountains. The mountain boys, with long rifles, which they have been used to drop a squirrel with, are found quite as quick on trigger in driving out marauders.

In the Southern part of the State we have equal accounts of victories. In spite of the prepared orders of General Buckner to destroy the locks, the prompt action of the Union men prevented it. They attempted to take Henderson and the cannon posted there, and were signally repulsed.

We prophesy that this will invariably be the case, wherever their men meet the Kentucky forces. They will whip them even as irregulars, and once well drilled they will not hesitate to fight one to two, or one to three against these foul and pestilent traitors, bridge burners and midnight robbers. They have boldly said they would winter in Kentucky. We will let them know that, so far from that, it is the intention of General Sherman to take up his headquarters at the St. Charles, in New Orleans, and there he hailed as the deliverer of the people. A line of march will be made down the river whenever the time comes, and the traitor Buckner will hang clearly for his treason.

It is interesting to see what effect the war will have upon the importations to our country, and the amount of specie we may expect. The importation of merchandise, ending with this year, it is estimated, will be \$175,000,000, or about two-thirds of what it was last year. The consequence of this is the value of the decrease in imports will be due to us in specie, amounting to, perhaps, \$500,000. The exports last year were, in specie, \$56,000,000 over the imports, which was necessary to cancel the balance against us. The difference, then, in our favor, in a single year, will be \$109,000. This year we may be said to have dispensed with the purchase of goods, valued, perhaps, at \$150,000,000, and consequently are that much richer for it. True, we will have less luxuries, and will have to depend more upon the sources of our own superabundant country, but that we can well do—indeed, better than any country on the globe. The effect will be to give the spin to domestic enterprise, and render us, after the war is over, and we are again happily reunited, the most powerful and self-dependent nation upon the globe. There must, however, necessarily be some temporary distress in the country. In the earlier part of the English wars with Napoleon, the burthens fell with extraordinary weight upon the people, but later, to the surprise of every one, the nation grew more prosperous than it had ever been. While this is partly to be ascribed to its immense merchant marine, having no rival but the United States, it is still more so to the fact that an army requires many things which the farmers and manufacturers of England

could furnish, and these got abundant employment.

Our exports, be it observed, go on with little serious diminution. Those from New York city alone are estimated at \$94,000,000 for the current year. Last year they were \$86,000,000. In other points we will find the same change, and while it would be absurd to say the loyal States of the Union will be as rich as the whole Union would have been, yet we may safely infer that they will be nearly, if not entirely, as rich in proportion.

COLONEL BOONE'S REGIMENT.—We call attention to the advertisement of Colonel Boone, which appears in another column. A long acquaintance with that gallant officer warrants us in speaking in the highest terms of him. As a gentleman, a man of talent, he is all that could be desired. As a soldier, he will prove to be brave and efficient, with a heart as tender as a woman's and bearing as modest. To any young soldiers who desire to enter the service under a kind officer, who will be particularly careful of them, we recommend Colonel Boone, and to be with an officer who, while he is careful and exact in discipline, is the friend of his men, is very important.

His Lieutenant Colonel will be A. Y. Johnson, who has already won the admiration of our Home Guard soldiers. He is an experienced officer, who has been long in the service, and who will be invaluable to the men, as well as to our well-known and popular citizen, John Gault, Jr. We most cordially recommend them. The regiment will rendezvous at Camp Washington, at Shepherdsville, in a fine, healthy location.

We call attention to the card of Captain Edw. De Rue, which will be found in another column. It will be seen that he has changed his headquarters, and is now to be found at the parlor of the Masonic Temple. Captain De Rue brings letters from distinguished soldiers and civilians. The Memphis Appeal says: "Among all the exercises which reason has suggested or experience taught for the development of the physical frame, none can be more highly recommended than the art of fencing. It is a manly exercise, and at the same time it is an accomplishment upon which any gentleman might pride himself. Its use is not confined merely to a defense of the person, but it is promotive of health as well as a graceful and manly demeanor. The dancing master may do much to impart grace and elegance to the carriage, but it is the fencing master or drill sergeant who must complete the job by giving polish to the whole bearing and demeanor." Where is the person who can say that, under the present circumstances, the knowledge of weapons is unnecessary, or that money or time can be better laid out by young or old than in learning the art of self-defense?

CAMP ANDREW JACKSON.—Colonel R. T. Jacob has established a camp at Lsgrange, Ky. One company, a fine body of men, from Oldham county, has gone into camp already. Other companies will quarter there in a few days. Camp Jackson is named in honor of the old hero, General Andrew Jackson.

Colonel Jacob will rally around him a band of gallant men, who intend to aid in suppressing treason now, as Jackson did when South Carolina tried nullification once before.

Colonel Jacob goes into the army heart and soul, glowing with patriotism, and will give himself up to the work. We are sure that his will be one of the crack regiments Kentucky will place in the field.

We noticed the other day that forty-eight guns had been captured at Bedford, Ky., by a company of Home Guards from Oldham county. The statement was erroneous. The facts were, briefly: A. E. Shirley, accompanied by a Home Guard company, from Oldham, proceeded to Trimble county for these guns. The Guard remained some distance out, and the guns were demanded, and given over to Captain A. E. Shirley, of Bullitt county, who received for them to the County Judge of Trimble. Captain Shirley says he was treated cordially, and that the Judge was courteous in his intercourse.

CULTURE OF COTTON IN CUBA.—We find in the last files of the Havana papers that the cultivation of cotton has begun to occupy considerably the attention of landowners throughout the island. Old worn out coffee fields, which have been used as mere cattle inclosures, are eagerly sought after by speculators for the purpose of converting them into cotton plantations, and prices of these so-called waste lands have suddenly risen to a very high figure. There are already three cotton plantations in the immediate neighborhood of Havana, and the mania for the enterprise appears to be quite considerable in that city.

General Robert Anderson has been relieved of his command at his own request. His health has been feeble for months past, and the duties devolving upon him as Commander-in-Chief of this Division are entirely too onerous in his critical health.

General W. T. Sherman, a gallant officer, succeeds him in command of this department.

The News.

The Rolla correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing on the 4th, says that by an arrival from Carroll county, Arkansas, he learns that there were 6,000 rebel troops at Camp Walker under Ben McCulloch, Jr. A negro in the camp told as a fact that he "helped lift Massa General in de coffin—he was shot in de hip, an' it killed him." This correspondent further states that after the battle at Wilson's creek about 1,000 Arkansas troops went home, swearing they would never fight again for Secesh. The same correspondent telegraphed on the 6th that Col. R. W. Crawford, of Price's army, had written to his wife that Price was completely hemmed in and his position exceedingly critical, urging her to move all his property southward immediately.

Jefferson City dispatches of the 6th state that there is no doubt Price is retreating South with the main body of his army. It is supposed he will keep on until he reaches the Arkansas border.

We find the following statement of the quarrel between McCulloch and Price in one of our St. Louis exchanges:

The next day after the battle of Wilson's creek, a division of the spoils and a quarrel took place between the two Generals. McCulloch ended by telling Price that he "had been grossly deceived by the Missourians, and the latter were all a set of d—d cowards; that when it came to the pinch, he (McCulloch) had to do the fighting, but when it came to the division of the plunder, they wanted it all." He insisted that there "must be an equitable division, or he would blow them all to h—l," and planted his batteries for a fight. Price immediately succumbed.

The rebel troops under Pillow are reported by the St. Louis Republican to have entirely left Kentucky, and recrossed into Missouri, with the view of attacking Cape Girardeau. It is supposed that when he hears Price is retreating, he may attempt to recross to Kentucky, and possibly find himself in a trap. There are but very few Arkansas troops now in Missouri. They only volunteered for three months, and have, most of them, gone home.

INDIAN NEWS.—The St. Louis Democrat, of the 7th, has the following gratifying intelligence from the Cherokee Nation:

Two men who arrived at Rolla on Saturday report that about two weeks ago Ross, the Cherokee Chief, had called eight thousand Cherokee about him, and declared for the Union. Read, an influential half breed and a secessionist, had raised the standard of revolt, and had had a skirmish near Talasqua with Ross's body guard. Ross was victorious. This information is in conflict with recent reports that Ross and the whole nation had declared for Secession, but we are assured by one of the government scouts, now in the city, who knows all about the Southwest, that it is reliable.

We find, also, the following address from the Chiefs of the Delawares to the Chiefs of the Creeks and thirty other tribes, particularly the Seminoles, Chickasaws, Cheyennes, Paw Paws, Wabos, Choctaws, Mitchetans, Keechies, Osages, Navagos, Tanekaros, Ewies, Caddoes, Tonges, Anadagoes, Cahotaws, Shawnees, Senecas, Minsees, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandots, Chippewas, Sac and Fox, Kickapoos, Kiowas, Miami, and Peorias:

DELAWARE NATION, STATE OF KANSAS, September 24th, 1861.

Anderson Sarkoxie, Head Chief of the Delawares, in the State of Kansas, and Necon-he-quin, Second Chief, and John Conner, Third Chief, send to their Grand Children, of other Nations, their friendship; and ask of them not to quarrel and shed blood about the condition of the country. Let none of the Tribes war against the Union, and the Great Father who is at the head of the Government, but let all of them stand by the Union. If there should be any division in any Nation, and any part of a Tribe attempt to assail, and war against the others, because they are for the preservation of the Union, then we, the Chiefs of the Delawares, promise and obligate ourselves to lend the whole power of the Nation, to aid and protect such Tribes, as may be invaded. We say to our Creek Friends, and to all other Nations, that they will stand and die by the Great Father, who is now using all his lawful power to preserve the Union; and we will permit no other Nation to war against the Union with impunity.

At a fire in Cincinnati, Saturday night, Harrison & Hill's white lead factory was destroyed; loss about \$20,000; supposed to have been struck by lightning.

The accident on the O. & M. R., on Sunday night, by which two lives were lost, occurred in this wise: Some days ago the old bridge over Logan Creek, near Cochran, about thirty miles from Cincinnati, was believed to be in secure; trestle-work had been erected till the new bridge was completed. Logan Creek was considerably swollen by the heavy rains of Saturday, and dashed furiously along, no doubt unsettling the foundations. As the freight train, from St. Louis, came along, the watchman examined the crossing as well as he could by night, and the train passed on. The trestle-work swayed and fell, carrying the locomotive and three cars.

The report comes to us from several sources that the news of the taking of Fort Hatteras by the Union fleet was received by Union men of North Carolina with demonstrations of rejoicing. Gentlemen recently from that State say that Union men in the Legislature swung their hats and cheered, when the announcement was made that Hatteras was taken.

TO BE EXPELLED.—Resolutions will no doubt be introduced in Congress, early in December next, for the expulsion of John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, from the Senate, and Henry May, of Maryland, H.

C. Burnet, of Kentucky, and John W. Reed, of Missouri, from the House of Representatives. So says the New York Herald.

At Paducah all is quiet. The pontoon bridge across the Ohio renders transit over the river at that point easy, and as the place will be a sort of sub-base of operations for some time to come, its completion is a matter of great importance. Major General Smith, it will be remembered, commands at this point.

Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Papers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

Despite assertion to the contrary, the Western command was offered to Wool, who hampered his acceptance with so many conditions as to show he wasn't the man. Gen. Mansfield left Fort Monroe yesterday for Hatteras Inlet, Wool resuming command to-morrow noon.

An expedition is engaged in sinking stone laden vessels in North Carolina inlets—a work neglected by Stringham, in his anxiety for evasion.

Refugees from Norfolk, of whom over a hundred arrived at Fortress Monroe, last week, say that the steamer Merrimack, being encased with railroad iron stolen from the track near Martinsburg.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 6.

Definite advices have been received that the rebels are retreating southward rapidly. On Thursday night Price's army, after severe forced marching, had reached Grand river, over seventy miles south of Lexington. His guerrillas were dispersing. His main army was about 25,000 strong.

Lane is reported moving on a parallel line west of them, harassing their flanks.

We are not likely to overtake them, though our divisions are striving to cut them off. General Fremont advances to-morrow. There are no prospects of battle soon.

St. Louis, Oct. 7.

It is rumored that the Union Bank to-day redeemed till one P. M. at seven per cent, and then till three P. M. at ten per cent. discount for gold. The result is a panic in Missouri funds, and merchants are moving, a la Chicago, to make bills receivable at specie value only.

CAMP MULDRAGON, Ky., Oct. 7, 1861.

Eds. Com.: A detachment of the Forty-ninth Ohio Regiment, Col. Gibson, consisting of twenty-four privates, under command of Maj. Drake, have just returned from a scouting expedition, with twelve secession prisoners. Three of them were brothers, and they had taken an oath never to be captured by the Federal troops alive. One had taken the oath of allegiance, and under the guise of an Unionist, had been admitted to the Federal camp, and thence carried intelligence of our strength to the rebel camp.

Nine of the number were taken together while threshing wheat—among them three brothers. They offered no resistance. Maj. Drake is to be commended for the skillful manner with which he conducted the enterprise.

CAIRO, ILL., October 7.

The gunboats Tylor and Lexington had an active engagement to-day with the rebel shore batteries at Iron Banks, three miles this side of Columbus. The boats left here at 9 o'clock, for down river reconnaissance, and, arriving at Lucas Bend, got sight of the rebel gunboat Jeff. Davis, which, on chase being given, went off with all possible despatch for Columbus. The Lexington and Conestoga, while in chase, and throwing shot, were suddenly fired upon by masked batteries on each side of the river. The shots, however, generally fell short. A battery of rifled cannon on the Iron Banks threw balls over and around the gunboats, cutting close, but fortunately doing no damage. Parties on board represent the scene for a time as particularly exciting. Shot and shell were flying in uncomfortable proximity, making the air ring with music. The gun of our boats were admirably manned, every shot going home, and the shells bursting in the air over the rebel quarters, causing a big commotion among them. The boats finally drew off and returned to Cairo. It is not known what damage was done the rebels.

A heavy reconnoitering force under command of Col. Marsh, of the 20th Illinois, is out in the direction of Charleston to-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 7.
General Buckner is still at Bowlinggreen. His men have no uniforms, tents, camp equipage, or money. They are visiting every precinct where they can hear of Lincoln guns or subsistence, forcibly taking possession of the same.

Our troops have occupied Henderson, and two Kentucky regiments, now forming, will rendezvous at Owensboro.

The merchants and business men in Evansville close their doors at four o'clock, and drill until dark each day.

A second German regiment is being raised.

Col. Willard's regiment is in camp at New Haven, Ky., near Lebanon Junction. Several regiments are ready to march as soon as arms arrive.

THE ILLINOIS PRESS.—President Lincoln, in his modification of Fremont's proclamation, is reported by the Springfield (Illinois) Journal to be sustained by every paper in Illinois, except the Chicago Tribune (Rep.) and the Quincy Herald (Dem.)—Detroit Tribune, (Rep.)

This is an evidence of a healthy state of public feeling which is cheering to every patriot and lover of his country.

Judge Williams, an old and well-known clerk in the Pension Bureau, at Washington, died suddenly Friday night. J. B. Russell, of Kentucky, was promoted to fill the vacancy.

MCCLELLAN'S EQUESTRIANISM.—General McClellan's body guard say that he puts them through about thirty miles a day, and that he is the most daring rider they ever saw.

ARTILLERY.—The New York Tribune learns that the Government has had and is now having constructed more than twenty-five thousand gun-carriages for field batteries.

ARRESTED.—Major J. R. Hallam, of Newport, was arrested in that town on Saturday, on the charge of treason, and taken to Cincinnati.

News from the South.

Mr. Haley, who recently escaped from Charleston, has given some interesting items of news to the Washington Republican, among which we find the following:

MUTINY AT FORT SUMPTER.—A SOLDIER HORRIBLY WHIPPED.—Among the soldiers now at Fort Sumpter, is James Cahel, an Irishman, who, a few weeks ago, had the bravery to say that when the Union fleet hove in sight, he intended to spike the guns of the fort. For this expression Capt. Rhett (son of the editor of the Mercury) ordered him to be tied across a gun and whipped—him to receive one hundred and twenty-five lashes, and well laid on. The soldiers in the fort rebelled against the infliction of this punishment, and so alarming was the mutiny, that Rhett sent to Fort Moultrie for soldiers to quell it. They came, and the man was whipped. This incident, which occurred but two or three weeks ago, shows the state of feeling among the soldiers in Fort Sumpter. They are mostly foreigners and Northerners, who, having no work, were obliged to go into the army to live.

COLORADO ABANDONED WOMEN.—Charleson boasts of a large number of these women, and a plan was on foot to get money for them. To carry it out, one of their own class, well known in Washington, named Mary Condallia, was deputed to collect it, and, in a short time, Mary returned with \$450, which the "pious ladies," who meet daily at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, received and put into their funds.

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner, of September 24th, has the following tremendous story from Kentucky:

THE VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.—The affair at Barboursville, Kentucky (not Muldrough's hill, as improperly reported on yesterday), was quite a brilliant victory to the gallant Tennesseans. We have been kindly shown the dispatch received here by a highly esteemed clergyman, and to which allusion was made in yesterday's dispatch. It states that the Confederate forces, numbering eight hundred, under the command of Gen. Zollicoffer, had attacked eighteen hundred Federal troops, at Barboursville, in Eastern Kentucky, about forty miles from the Tennessee line, and completely routed them, taking four hundred stand of arms and equipments. The loss of the Confederates was only two men killed. The loss of the enemy was not reported.

THE RICHMOND VIRGINIA MARKETS.—The quotations of the markets in the Southern cities illustrate how precious a luxury secession is to the people:

At Richmond, on the 23d ultimo, hog round was quoted at 22¢; 24¢ per lb., hams 30¢; 34¢; coffee at 40¢ per lb., sole leather at 55¢; 60¢ per lb., New Orleans molasses at 65¢; 70¢ per lb., in barrels, New Orleans sugar 14¢ per lb., whisky 75¢ to 82¢ per gallon, salt 5¢.

The prices of sugar and molasses are surprising, since they are of Southern production. Cotton also is high, being rated at 14¢.

Military Items.

Owing to General Anderson's feeble health, and at his request, General Sherman has been appointed to the command of the Department of the Cumberland, and we judge that General McCook has been put in command of the Department of Cincinnati in General Mitchell's place. The New York Herald, of the 4th, has the following prominent item of news from Washington:

Owing to some alleged differences which have arisen, upon points of military etiquette, between General Anderson and General Mitchell, it appears that General McCook, of Ohio, has recently laid before the President and Cabinet a statement of the case, and a request that a new commander be appointed to the Department of Kentucky. General Anderson is said to be in very bad health, and the proposition of General McCook received the approbation of both General Anderson and General Mitchell. The result has been the appointment of Gen. McCook to the Department of Kentucky, and it is understood that the Kentuckians in Washington are highly pleased at the arrangement.

There are said to be four hundred professors of religion in Colonel Taylor's Cavalry Regiment, Second Ohio.

Colonel D. W. Lindsey is recruiting rapidly at his new camp, "George D. Prentice," half a mile from Frankfort. The Marion Rifles and Capt. Switzer, of this city, have gone to that camp.

A PRECIOUS CANNON.—In the Tower of London is a gun of immense caliber, which is said to be composed of gold and other precious metals. Some Jews offered £20,000 for it. A mere fragment of twelve inches, sent to Birmingham to be assayed, produced £8,000 of pure gold. An inscription on the breach denotes that it was fired by the Sultan Mohammed, son of Hamet Ali, and that it was built by the order of the Sultan Solymann, and the son of Selim, for the war against the Indians in the year 937 of the Hegira, (1530 of our era). It was taken at the siege of Aden.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Colonels Harlan and W. H. Hays will address the people at the following times and places:

Campbellsville, Thursday, Oct. 10.
Springfield, Friday, Oct. 11.
Bardonia, Saturday, Oct. 12.

Speaking each day at two o'clock. Union men are requested to give general publicity to these appointments.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.—A new Military Department of the Pacific, comprising California, Oregon, New Mexico and Arizona, is contemplated. Generals Sumner and Halleck, now in California, are ordered home.

SENTENCED FOR TREASONABLE LANGUAGE. John P. Conran, a young lawyer of St. Louis, has been sentenced by Colonel McNeill to three months' hard labor upon the fortifications at Cairo, Illinois, for treasonable language.

(Correspondence of the New York Times.)

Affairs in the Rebel Army.

NEWS FROM BALTIMORE.—THE STORY OF ANOTHER DESERTER.—THE HEARTLESSNESS OF BEAUREGARD.—TROUBLE BREWING AMONG THE REBELS.

BALTIMORE, Md.,

Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

Another deserter from the rebel army under Beauregard, at Manassas, reached this city last evening, in the steamer Kent, running between this port and West River, on the eastern shore. From the moments of conversation had with him, I learned that he belonged to one of the Louisiana regiments, and deserted from sheer disgust at the treatment and utter lack of comfort experienced in the camp. He says provisions are extremely scarce—meat being given out but once a week, and then in meagre quantities. Bread is little more than water, and green corn, of which they have had abundance. No visible preparation is being made to place their army in more comfortable quarters than the insect eaten tents they now occupy.

He was in the battle at Bull Run, and says his regiment was in full retreat, as well as others, when the panic broke out in our army, and that they, at the time unconscious of the fact of the national retreat, did not halt until several miles were placed between them and the battle ground. He says the sight of the stars and stripes on the battle field filled many a bold soldier's eyes with tears, and had it not been for the threats of the orders, which had been almost daily read to them from their leading General, and the curses heaped upon them as they entered the conflict, whole companies would instinctively have thrown down their arms, and rushed for shelter once more beneath its folds.

One young man from Baltimore, in one of the Maryland regiments, as the Union flag burst into view, threw down his musket, declaring he could not freupon the emblem of that nationality which had afforded him so much liberty and happiness. Beauregard hearing of the circumstance ordered him to be shot, which order my informant saw carried into execution the following morning.

Another instance of the heartlessness of Beauregard was mentioned, where a wealthy, respected, and intelligent farmer sought an interview with that General and endeavored, by representing the misery and bankruptcy which must befall the South in the prosecution of the war, to interest him in recommending some peaceful overtures to their Government. The General indignantly ordered him under arrest, and the following day he was shot, his family turned from their home, and his property seized and confiscated to the Southern Confederacy.

The Louisianaian is strongly impressed that a rebellion is imminent among several of the Southern and both of the Maryland Regiments, in consequence of the gross misrepresentations by which they were induced to enlist, and the total disregard of their comforts and indifference to their wants. This dissatisfaction, he says, is not blinded to the eyes of their leaders, and Beauregard, in particular, is often encountered in their night watches, with folded arms, and wan and hollow cheeks and sunken eyes, silently walking to and fro before his quarters, in an abstraction of portentous meaning. He wears not that cheerful kindling glance that he did previous to the battle of Bull Run, and daily, as the soldiers become more and more clamorous in regard to the fulfillment of promises made to them, the pride of his countenance seems to diminish.

The Louisianaian, who appears to be very intelligent, says we need to expect no more fighting from the Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana boys like that at Bull Run. They have refected much for themselves since that bloody fight, and were it left to the soldiers of the Southern army, to-day, to declare for Union or secession, three-fourths would huzza for the stars and stripes.

Meeting in Spencer.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Spencer county, held at the Courthouse in Taylorsville, on Monday, October 7th, 1861, irrespective of party, Major M. E. Huston was called to the chair, who explained the object of the meeting, and Mr. James M. Tichenor was appointed clerk; when, upon motion, a committee, consisting of William H. May, Joseph B. Cox, Squire Heady, Jonathan Davis, John Cochran, sr., and John S. Clark, were appointed to draft resolutions for said meeting, and after a brief absence, said committee returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, Civil strife and war exists in Kentucky, we, the people of Spencer county, being desirous to cultivate a friendly feeling among ourselves, and as far as possible relieve and palliate its awful calamities; therefore,

Resolved, That if collisions between hostile armies should take place within our borders, we mutually pledge to each other the hand of friendship, and that we will not engage in civil strife among ourselves, on account of differences of political opinion; that we will be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war, as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land; that as good citizens, however we may differ in political opinions, we will unite in protecting each other in the sacred rights of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, and marauding bands, or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons, and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That the Louisville Journal and Democrat be requested to publish these resolutions.

MARK E. HUSTON, Chairman.

JAS. M. TICHENOR, Clerk.

WHERE'S JESSE D. BRIGHT?
O, where on earth can Jesse be?
Does he intend to sleep?
Or wait beneath the gallows-tree
Until they bring a rope?
Or is he counting o'er the times
He from the nation stole?
Or a stinging, hatching future crimes,
In some secession hole? M. D. B.

DIVORCE: VERY NICE!—"Who is that young gentleman who looked at you so earnestly?" said a fond husband to his recently married wife. "That is my late husband, dear," answered she.

~~Mr.~~ Capt. Joseph Wilson is raising a company of men to serve during the war. Those who enlist under him will find him a good officer.

Hurley's quick yeast is an indispensable article to housekeepers.

175 " Rag do do;
 Just received and for sale by
 GERRIN RAWSON, Woodenware and Broom Store,
 324 338 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

SUGAR.—45 BBLs. LOVERING'S CRUSHED, POW-
 dered and Granulated Sugar;
 Just received and for sale by
 GARDNER & CO.

hundred peachrees, pears and small fruits in abundance. The place has every convenience—ample improvements and accommodations. A German, who possesses a full knowledge of gardening and fruit growing, will be offered a fine bargain.
Address drawer 88, Louisville Postoffice. [oc8 dtf kf]

300 kegs Nails;
100 do Spikes;
store and for sale by
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

COMMENCING

HITE & SMALL,
Main street, between Third and Fourth,
Third door west of Bank of Louisville.

Railroad Depot, corner of Brook and Jefferson streets.
 GEO. T. SPILMAN,
 General Freight Agent.

the lawns and meadows of King's

